

VOL. XLVII,---NO. 54.

GOV, ROBLASON'S GOOD WORK THE DEST THAT THE CITY OF NEW YOUR OWES TO THE EXECUTIVE.

What Low Canal Rates Mean to the People and Trade of New York, and Why the Pres-ew Administration Should be Continued-The Intire Country Greatly Benefited.

As New York city may determine who will bothe next Governor, and as she has a vital interest in the administration of the State, a re-porter of The Sux yesterday visited a gentleman who has made the commercial interests of our metropolis a study, and who is supposed to know as well as any one the commercial bearings of the approaching elections, especially upon the city of New York, and after some desultery conversation inquired:
"What are the prospects with Robinson or

Cornell to be our next Governor?"

Answer—In regard to the results of an election, as many men, so many opinions. I do not profess to be a prophet, but if the city of New York does not insure the reflection of Robinson eserves to be sown with sait.

Reporter-Why should New York city be specially visited for the defeat of Robinson? Answer-Because New York city can insure his election, will be responsible for his defeat if he is not elected, and is under greater obligations to him than to any other Governor since De Witt Clinton, with the possible exception of Mr. Tilden. It is to his administrative policy, and to that solely, she owes the preservation of the larger share of the grain and produce of he West. But for his firmness and fidelity a large proportion of that business would have been devoted to other cities. She could not have hoped and would not deserve to retain it if she rebuked that policy by electing Robinon's antagonist. The whole story is told in the fact that a boat load of 8,000 bushels of wheat, which under the toll sheet of 1874-6 cost \$165 in tolls from Buffalo to Troy, cost in 1877-9 but \$82,50. The reduction from one mill to half a mill per bushel in canal toils, and that alone. has enabled the State of New York to sustain the competition waging for the grain trade of the West. For that reduction we are indebted

Reporter-Do you mean that the difference of half a mill per bushel in canal tolls would be sufficient to gain or lose any considerable proportion of our business with the West? Answer-Not only that, but a quarter of a mill would be sufficient to determine the direction of a large portion of that trade. Boston, Phila-Great Britain and the Continent as New York These cities, not to speak of New Orleans, with its improved river navigation, and Montreal with her large canals, seconded as they have been with her terminal lines of railroad, have

to the administrative policy of Gov. Robinson.

with her large canals, seconded as they have been with her terminal lines of railroad, have all been competing for this traffic, which till recently was deemed the exclusive property of New York city by virtue of the Eris Canal. But within the post five years it transpired that with the toil charge of a mill and a half per bushel on wheat our canals could not compete with the railways. How much of that business we should have retained to-day had we maintained the high toils of 1873, or even the more moderate toil sheet of 1875-6, of one mill per bushel, may be inferred from the havee already made in our business by these rivel cities. During the season of 1875-6 Buttimore shipped 60 cargoes of wheat, containing 1.447.445 bushels. During the season of 1878-9—an interval of only three years—she shipped 706 cargoes of wheat, containing 27.135.361 bushels. In 1875 the aggregate receipts of corn in New York during the same year by the Eric and Central Railroads. By the reduction of toils New York has barely succeeded in minintaining her position as a grain market. In 1873 she received 52.8-10 per cent, of the total shipments of grain to the Atlantic scatboard; in 1878 she received 52.6-100 per cent, down much of this trade could we have retained under the toil sheets of 1873 or 1875? In 1878 the canal carried about 64.000.000 bushels. The sample labor charge for handling this grain at its terminal points amounts to about eight cents per bushel, or an aggregate of over \$5.000,000, which goes direct into the pockets of the workingmen, independent of the general advantages of such a commerce to the capitalists and distributors engaged in it, and independent of the capital and labor employed in building, equipping, and running its 6.000 boats and the lake fleets which are depending upon them.

Reporter—But would not the administration of Gen. Dix, if he had been recleeted, have made the same reduction in toils when it was discovered that that was the price of retaining this business?

this business?

Answer-Nothing uncertain is much more improbable. So far from it, the probabilities are that, had that administration remained in office, our canals by this time would have been gold or abandoned. During the last year of improbable. So far from it, the probabilities are that, had that administration remained in office, our canals by this time would have been sold or abandoned. During the last year of Gen. Dix's administration the canal cost the State, exclusive of the canal det and interest, nearly \$4.00,000—to be precise, \$2.342.892. Of this sum, \$2.373,425 had to be raised by direct taxation. The larger share of this expenditure has been officially proved to have been incurred in prosecuting works not only unnecessary, but positively injurious to the canals. I refer to the substitution of vertical for bench walls, of which, between the years 1868-1875, from forty to fifty miles were constructed, at an average cost of about \$7\$ per lineal foot; and in no single foot of it all did the wall correspond, either in dimensions or in any of the material put into at, with the terms of the contract. So, of some lifty odd miles of slope wall built during the same period, the State was required to pay for one-third more of wall than it received, and that of an equality defective character. In the eight years preceding 1875 the extreminary repairs on our canals cost the State \$8.446.824, and these, bear in mind, were the repairs on a completed structure. Such was the state of things when Dix went out of office. But for the timely interference of they. Tilden, and the exposure of these abuses in the spring of 1875, know of no reason to doubt that they would have been continued; for till then not a finger had been raised by Goy. Dix or by any member of his administration, so har as I am aware, to check them. Had they been continued; or had any less decisive reforms teen instituted, the most disastrous results must have been inevitable. By an amendment of the Constitution adopted by the people in the lail of \$1874, it was provided that expenditures on the Eric Osweyo, Champiain and Cayaga, Chanks and the appropriations for the prosecution of the expenses in urread on them during either of the years of Gen. Dix's administration. Had not the a expenses of the canals to the amount of the carnings of the preceding year, or of defaulting in their payments to the contractors, or of closing the canals. Had the oil canal dynasty remained in power, all three of these contingencies would probably have occurred. As it was, the public had become so discouraged by the expensiveness of the canals that, had a vote of the Legislature been sufficient to authorize the sale of them, the probability is that they would have been disposed of before this; and many of their best friends would have concurred in the step, from the conviction that they were a species of property which the State, under our system of government, had not the faculty of managing to advantage. Instead of being soid or abandoned, however, they were reformed. The rutinous expenditures upon them were arrested, and they were placed by Gov. Robinson under have of an honest and capable superintendent. Instead of costing nearly \$4,000,000 a year, as they did under Gea, Dix's administration, they were run the last year for half a million. Instead of charging a mill and a half toil ber basic for grain we can now afford to carry \$1 for half a mill. The advantage of this reduction, seen as it is is not confined to New Yors; it is felt alrendy in every village and hamlet in the United States.

Reporter—But might not a Republican ad-

it for half a mill. The advantage of this reduction, great as it is is not confined to New York; it is lett already in every village and hamlet in the United States.

Reporter—But might not a Republican administration have effected the same results?

Answer—What a Republican administration might have done it will not undertake to say, but what the faction then and now controlling the Republican party would have done is a question about which I feel less hesitation in expressing an opinion. One of the first results of the effort made to referm our canals in 1875 was to drive three State officers out of Albany in disgrace. They were all three Republicans and they were the three most active men in ataquing the canal policy of the previous administration. In this work of purgation the reformers not only received no aid, but three formers not only received no aid, but they encountered a persistent opposition from the machine press of the Republican party and from its leaders in both flouses of the Legislature. I will venture to say that you will not to this day find in the columns of the Albany Econney Journal one word of repressed applied to the conduct of Francis

Thayer, the Auditor, Thad. Davis, the Canal Appraiser, or Nelson J. Hopkins, the Comptroller—the State officers to whom I have referred. On the other hand, not a step was taken in the prosession of these reforms which did not encounter the revisings and the open or insidens resistance of that britt and of all its parties a satellites, whether in the press or in the Legislature. When Gov. Robinson protosed to nominate Mr. Fairchild as the Brst Superintendent of the canals, because he had proved such an efficient auxiliary in reforming the canals, he was rejected by a Republican Senate; when he then proposed the name of a more eminent citizen, whose neculiar fitness for such a trust was equally beyond dispute, this one also was rejected by a Republican Senate; and it was not until the people began to show signs of revolting against this obvious intent of the majority to force the Governor to place an instrument of the Canal Bling in charge of the canals that the present incumbent was finally confirmed. There was not a simple stage in the reform of the canals, from 1875 to the present hour, in which it received a particle of encouragement—in which, I may say, it did not receive the most persistent, though sometimes disguised, resistance from that portion of the Republican party and press which is now dominant in the State, and which triumphed in the nomination of Cornell for Governor. And not only that, but every rogue who any time in the last ten years has been engaged in plundering the State as a canal contractor or a canal officer is now openly working for Cornell's election. Should they prove successful, New York View in have to pay the piper, which is only fair, for she will be responsible for the result.

Hepotre—You said a little while ago, that the advantage of the reduction of canal tolls—the credit of which you ascribe mainly to Mr. Robinson—was not confined to the State of New York. If they are successful, New York will have to pay the piper, which is one times even a greater reduction in any of the red

Increase 9.540.789
The shipments of corn from Chicago to tide water in 1879 amounted to 45.620.038 in 1878 they amounted to 59.644.29)

So shines a good deed in a naughty world. If such vast results simply upon the grain commerce of the United States can be traced directly to the management of our canals, it is easy to imagine its imperial importance to the aggregate commerce and industries of the nation; and what an unspeakable calamity it would have been, not only to our own city and State, but to the whole nation, had Gov. Robinson succumbed to the elements of evil that were pressing upon him, and allowed the canals to fall a prey to the selfshness and cuplifity of contractors and railway corporations! Had he done, so very few would have discovered that the result was not inevitable; the verdict of the public would have been, probably, "no one to biame"; the railroads would have kept up their prices; our great metropolis, like Venice, like Genon, like Amsterdam, would have been obliged to contemplate the gradual departure of her commerce to other cities; John Keliy and his allies would now be supporting Gov. Robinson; the Republicans would still be denouncing. Tainmany Hail, and at the expiration of the Governor's term of service the Canal and Railroad Rings would erect a monument to his memory in Central Park. So, often, it happens in politics as clsewhere that men's evil deeds it a liter bones. If New York city can be so stupid, not to say ungrateful, as to overlook her obligations to Gov. Robinson and the dependence of her future prosperity upon the perpetuation of his administrative policy, she will deserve—I repeat it—to be sown with salt.

CITY POLITICS.

The Anti-Tommany Convention-Republican

The County Convention of the regular Democracy of this city, better known as the Irving Hall Democracy, assembled in Irving Hall last evening. The eighteen hundred delegates filled every seat and every foot of standing room on the floor of the hall and in the galeries. Everybody was in good humor and high spirits, and great enthusiasm prevailed from the call to order to the close of the proceedings.

called the Convention to order, and nominated ex-Assemblyman James Daly for temporary Chairman. Mr. Daly, on taking the chair, spoke in favor of the nomination of a ticket that would strengthen Gov. Robinson, and predicted that such a ticket would be elected, and would insure Gov. Robinson and the nominees for State offices a good majority in the city. Timothy Shea, John D. Coughlin, Charles H. Truax, Emil Bennerville and James Flynn were made temporary Secretaries. Then the credentials of the delegates were presented, and Secretary Coughlin called the roll. The names of County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson and Major Peter Bowe were received with repeated cheers. This Bowe were received with repeated cheers. This business over, Mr. Francis F. Marbury moved that a Committee on Permanent Organization for appointed. Then ex-Senator Join Fox took the floor. His urged the necessity of nominating a field in the bemoerats who will vote for Landing a field in the Democrats who will vote for Landing a field in the Democrats who will vote for Landing a field in the Democrats who will vote for Landing as the democrat who will vote for Landing as the field in the Democrats who will vote for Landing as the Democrats and all other organizations of Robinson Democrats. Both motions were carried, and the Convention loss a recess to enable each delegation to name its representative on each committee.

Upon reassembling the two committees were named. The conference committee is as follows:

John Fox, Jerewick Murchey, Daniel O Reilly, J. J. Delmy, Michael Norton, James Bryan, Frank A. Ranson, Bernard Kenny, Timothy Shea, William P. Mitchell, P. J. Moloney, F. E. Newburger, Thomas Costigan, James Daly, Robert Power, Maurice J. Power, Heary Murchy, Jos. McCartner, Peter B Masterson, John D. Couchin, Emanuel B. Hart, M. Fitzgibbon, Hugh H. Moore, and William Cauldwell. Extended to the amantee.

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This finished the temporary organization. The Convention then adjourned to meet this evening in the large half in the Cooper Institute.

The two Cammittees met after the adjournment. The Committee on Organization selected the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt for perminnent Chairman of the Convention. The Conference Committee organization and the sent a sub-committee for the German Democrats Committee. The joint conference began at 10:30.

After some discussion it decided to permit the German Democraty to name the candidate for one of the Marine Court Justiceships, one of the Coroners, and an Adderman-at-Large. It was generally concelled that the County Cleriship is the most important of the offices that is to be filled at the coming election. No candidates were named in the Conference. But County Cleris Hubert O. Thomison's voluntary withdrawal from the contest for that office created much informal talk of candidates among members of the Conference. The names most favorably received were those of Solomon Sayles, Charles H. Truax, and James E. Morrison. The Conference adjourned at 1224 to 10 o'clock this morning.

Tammany nominations for Aldermen were made hast evening as follows:

Fourth District—Thomas Shells, William P. Kirk, Fifth District—John Cavanagh, Bernard Goodwin. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Henry Haffen.

The Bepublicans nominated candidates for Assembly last evening in fifteen of the viewirfour districts, as follows:

Fifth District, William J. Keya; Sixth, John Simpson; Seventh, Isaac I. Hayes; Eighth, John E. Brodsky; Ninth, George B. Denne; Eleventh, James M. Varnum; Fifteenth, Abraham Quackenbush; Sixteenth, James G. Denne; Hewenty-fourth, James M. Varnum; Fifteenth, Abraham Quackenbush; Sixteenth, James G. Denne; Tennado and follows:

It must of the districts the nominations were made unamineously. The opposition organization in the Fifth District proposes to nominate a candidate on Saturday hight.

BUILLIANT PLAY AT BILLIARDS. Schnefer Leaves Stomon Behind on the First Lap-Average, about 53,

The match between George F. Slosson and Jacob Schnefer was begon last evening in the Madison Square Garden. The stakes were \$2,000 a side, and the number of points to be played 3,000-that is, 1,000 a night-the game to be played according to the Collender rules.

At about 8 o'clock Slosson led off with 5, and nothing of importance was done until the 5th inning, when Schaefer, getting the balls to-gether in the northwest corner of the table, sent them spinning from one side to the other, and rolled up a total of 212. The score here stood— Schaefer, 226; Slosson, 23.
Slosson opened the next inning with a beauti-

ful masse shot and scored 5. Schaefer, finding the balls well placed, took hold and rolled up 53

ful massé shot and scored 5. Schaefer, finding the balls well placed, took hold and rolled up 53 by careful rail shooting, slipping up on an easy masse shot. Two or three innings passed without result, when Slosson went in with a will, and by such play as has characterized him at his best, ran up 115.

The marker's call at this point was 143 for Slosson, 279 for Schaefer.

In the tenth inning Schaefer made 13. Slosson followed with a beautiful run of 211, executed neatly and rapidly. This left the score at 354 for Slosson, 292 for Schaefer. Both players were now in dead earnest, and the interest of the spectators was on the increase. The eleventh inning yielded Schaefer only 38, while Slosson closed it with 47.

The 13th inning gave Schaefer 108, which he gained by most excelent play, much of his work showing that he was as good at round-the-table play as strail shooting. In the four or five innings that followed the play on both sides was ratter slow, aithough many very brilliant shots were made; but with runs of 51, 28, and 23, excented under difficulties, it was plain that neither player was yet exhausted. Another good run of 94 in the 19th inning sent Schaefer up to 624. In the same inning Slosson made 122 by rapid blay, and froze again. Again starting from the spot, he added 27 to his score, amid great applance, and froze again. Again starting from the spot, he opened a pretty game in the centre of the table, then corralling the balls at the side, he made them count him 145 more. His play in this run was never surpassed, and it is doubtful whether, for the length of the run, it was ever equalled outside of a practice game. Again he froze, with 294 to his credit, and for the third time he started afresh from the suct. At the second shot he got the balls together, but held them for only a minute or two. Playing around the table, drawing, masseing, and otherwise exercising the facile globes, he cleared 71 points, and closed his run of 355 on a simple carom.

71 points, and closed his run of 365 on a simple carom.

At this point the game stood 863 for Slosson, 624 for Schaefer, to the amazement of fully three-fourths of the speciators.

The next inning was another treat to the onlookers. Schaefer, having scored 34 in the preceding inning, took the scattered batis in hand, and in a very short time made them add 325 to his score, at which point they froze. He played from the spot, made the count, got the red and whits together, and in short order finished his 1,900 points, leaving Slosson at 863. The winner's average was about 53.

The game will be taken up to-night at the point at which it closed last night.

THE BURNED STEAMSHIP.

Seventeen Survivors of the Disaster Resenced in a Pitiful Condition.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.-The seventeen persons rescued by the steamer Louise H. from the Pajaro del Oceano were brought here. Capt. Voss of the Louise H. reports that about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 18th, while pass-ing through Bahama Channel, he heard a hall coming up apparently from the sea. He stopped the engines, lowered a boat, and picked up five men clinging to a frail raft. Learning from the rescued the nature of the disaster that had occurred, the Louise H. cruised in the vicinity until into the forenoon of the 19th, and picked up in all seventeen men.

From Captain Diag of the Paiaro del Oceano the following particulars are obtained: The steamer left Havana on Oct. 16 for Nuevitas, with a general cargo, including a large lot of grain, provisions, and animunition for the Spanish army. Everything went well until about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 18, when the vessel was in Bahama Straits, between Paredon and Lobos Lights. An alarm of fire was sounded, and the Captain, cassengers, and crew, who were asleep, rushed from their bods. It was found that the vessel had taken fire amidships, and was then in a sheet of flame, General confusion ensued, some of the passengers and crew running to the stern of the vessel gers and crew running to the stern of the vessel and jumping overboard in their night clothes with whatever small objects they could lay their hands on to serve as life buoys, and others were trying to lower boats. The vessel burned to the water's edge, and sank in less than four hours' time. There were forty-two men in the crew, and some seventeen or twenty passengers, including about six officers and soldiers of the captain the barnarsenic did not come from the same package as the Colsteamer left Havana on Oct. 16 for Nuevitas. time. There were forty-two men in the crew, and some seventeen or twenty pussengers, including about six officers and soldiers of the Spanish army. The Louise H, picked up seventeen of them, including the Captain, two mates, and one soldier. Of this number the Captain and five or six of the crew were badly burnt and otherwise injured. When picked up they had been floating for eighteen hours on pieces of planks, and they were almost naked. Five of the crew took to a small boat and are supposed to have been picked up. One boat was lowered, and some twenty persons, passengers and crew, took to it, but they are supposed to have been lost. Those who were picked up are in a pitiful condition from their long exposure to sun and water. Their flesh is torn and chafed from contact with the rough boards to which they clung and against which the swell of the sea caused their unprotected limbs to grind. There was one woman, the stewardees, on the Pajaro del Oceano. One of the survivors had her at his side for some hours, until he could no long-or hold her up, and she sank exhausted. Doubtless many were eaten by sharks. The second mate and a companion, who were foat-

the defeated candidate in the Convention, by a mass meeting of the residents of the Third District, held in the Assembly Rooms, in Washington street. Mr. Goodrich appeared before the meeting and said that, if he could show that one single vote was cast for Mr. Schroeder in the Convention through fraud, the per ple would rise up in their night to stamp out the fraud. There was not a man in the room, he said, who did not believe that Kammerer was bought, and he denounced the enormity of tempting a poor man who was in such pressing need. He said that he had already consulted the District Attorney in reference to the subject, and at the proper time he would be ready to proceed with it. He did not care whether he was elected or not, as he accepted the nomination on the principle of purity in politics. If elected he would support every Republican measure. With the power of Democratic approval behind him, he thought victory was certain.

The Democratic Senate Convention of the Third District last night approved the nomination of Mr. Goodrich, and appointed a committee, comprising S. M. Ostrander, J. W. Ridgeway, and S. D. Morris, to wait upon Mr. Goodrich.

More Brooklyn Neminations.

The Democrats in Brooklyn last night nomnated candidates for Aldermen as follows: Ward 2. William Dwyer, 4 Robert Block, 6 James Kame, 8 John McLittyre: 10 John II. O'Rorke: 12 James Dono-Wind Second Second District Republican Convention, in The Second Second Second District Republican Convention, in Breakly, had ment approved the monimation of Philip J O'Harbito, who was commated by the Independent Democrats for Independent German Democrats of Brooklyn last night approved the monimation of Frankin Woodynff for Mayor, F. A. Schrooder for State Semilor W. H. Ray for Register, and Henry E. Roelly for Schulor.

Prosecutor Abeel on the Blate Jury. NEWARE, Oct. 23.-The verdict in the Blair

trial has occasioned a great deal of animated discussion here to-day. A reporter asked Frozentor Abeel whether the report that he would produit any of the twelve jurora from serving in the jury hox again was true. Use Abeel replied: "No far as I have the power to challene, not one of the Biair jury shall ever ait in another crim-imal case."

THE GREAT HAYDEN TRIAL. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY FROM

PROF. EDWARD SALISBURY DANA. he Prosecution Trying to Prove that the Arsenic Found in the Rev. Mr. Hayden's Barn is No: the Arsenic that He Really Bought the Day of Mary Stonoard's Denth.

Yesterday was the ninth day of the trial of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden, charged with the murder of Miss Mary E. Stannard. Mr. Hayden was again surrounded with his wife, mother, and father. A large proportion of the spectators were ladies. Many scientific gentlemen, interested in the testimony of Pro?. Dana, sat within the bar. The Professor took the stand at 9:15. The end of the Judge's desk was littered with over one hundred specimens of arsenic, used by the Professor in his researches. Prof. Dana is a grandson of Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale College, and a son of Prof. James Dwight Dana of the same institution, who accompanied Commodore Wilkes in his first ex-ploring expedition. The young Professor has clear blueeyes, a broad forehead, regular features, andbrown hair and moustache.

Mr. Harrison continued the direct examination of Prof. Dana. The Professor said he had examined microscopically all but two of the 110 packages of arsenic received by him. Among these 110 packages were ten samples from the Great Devon Consols, Tavistock, England, thirteen from the Garland Works, near Truro, Cornwall, some of which had been re ceived by letter; five samples from Dr. E. R. Squibb of Brooklyn; all the samples received from Prof. Johnson and Prof. White, including the arsenic from Mary Stannard's stomach and samples taken from the tin box found in Mr. Hayden's barn, the package bought by Mr. A. B. Colgrove, as the prosecution claim, out of the same jar as that really bought by Mr. Hayden on the morning of Mary Stannard's death, and the package bought from Druggist McKee of Middletown by Deputy Hull; also other samples bought at Tyler's drug store, where Mr. Hayden says he purchased his arsenie; thirty-six samples bought by Deputy Stevens; fourteen samples bought by Edmund Zacher; two samples from Dr. Hotchkiss, and several samples that Mr. Dana himself had purchased. The Professor said that many of the samples were so dissimilar in character that if he had 100 samples of each unmarked he could separate them into their respective groups instantly. This was especially the case with the crystalline arsenious exide.

He had prepared 180 microscopic slides from the samples. The examination turned on the Colgrove, the barn, and the McKee arsenic. Prof. Dana grouped them thus:

Prof. Dana grouped them thus:

Nos 1, 44, 45.—From the arsenic found in the tin box in Mr. Hayden's barn, which Mr. Hayden't stiffed that he had bombh' in Tyler's drug store. Middletown, on the morning or Mary Stannard's death. Twenty slides, showing the result of the chemical tests.

Nos 8, 20, 110.—Samples of the arsenic bought in Tyler's store by A. B. Colgrove about three weeks after Mary Stannard's death, and alleged to have been taken from the same bottle and package as that bought by Mr. Hayden. Fourteen sides.

Nos 5, 46.—The arsenic purenased from Druggist McKee of kiddletown by Deputy Sheriff Hult on Oct. 10, 1878.

The arsenic purenased from M. McKee.

The arsenic purchased from Mr. McKee bore he following interesting label:

and draughts, emetics of sulphate of gine, Bones.

McKas, Drugist, 154 Main street, Water on the McKas, Drugist, 154 Main street, Onn.

These three groups of arsenic are styled the Colgrove, the Barn, and the McKee arsenic.

Prof. Dana testified that he had carefully examined the barn and Colgrove arsenic under the iens of a two-hundred power microscope, and found many striking differences between them. "I have no hesitation," he added, "in saying that it is impossible for them to have come from the same source."

From the same manufactory, you mean," interrupted Mr. Jones.

"I mean that it would have been impossible for them to have been made in the same manufactory at the same time," the Professor respended.

"If you knew that Mr. Hayden had purchased arsense from the same bottle or makage as the

did not come from the same package as the Col

did not come from the same package as the Col-grove package.

Mr. Harrison withdrew the question. He said that the State expected to prove that the Col-grove arsenic did come from the same package as the arsenic bought by Mr. Hayden.

suport and otherwise injured. When nicked up they had been floating for eighteen hours on nieces of plants, and they were almost naked, a Five of the craw took to a small boat are supposed to have been picked up. One boat was lowered, and some twenty persons, passengers and crew, took to it, but they are supposed to have been sittly persons, passengers and crew, took to it, but they are supposed to have been soil, the barn and congrow are an expected to the transport of the contact with the rough boards to which they clung, and against which the swell of the sea caused their unprotected limbs to grind. There was one woman, the stewarders, on the Pajard del Oceano. One of the survivors had her at his slid for some hours, until he could no long the second mate and a companion, who were floating with a plant to support them, saw a shark approaching, and managed, by climbing on the top, to avoid it.

The Papero del Oceano was owned by R. Herrera of Havana. She was formerly an American vessel, known as the Niegara, and run between New York and Havana.

Toking the Field Against Mr. Schroeder and Supported by the Democrats.

The charges of corruption in connection with the nomination of Mr. W. W. Goodbrich and the convention, by a mass meeting of the residents of the Third District held in the Assembly Rooms, in Washington street, Mr. Goodbrich appeared before the trief, held in the Assembly Rooms, in Washington street, Mr. Goodbrich appeared before the trief, held in the Assembly Rooms, in Washington street, Mr. Goodbrich appeared before the trief, held in the Assembly Rooms, in Washington street, Mr. Goodbrich appeared before the trief, held in the convention, by a mass meeting of the residents of the Third District of Brookiyn, resulted last night in the nomination of Mr. W. W. Goodrich appeared before the trief, held in the Assembly Rooms, in Washington street, Mr. Goodbrich appeared before the trief, the defeated candidate in the Convention, by a mass meeting of the residents of the Third District of Brookiyn, re THE COLGROVE ARSENIC.

unar fragments, this dust is about the size that gravel bears to cobble stones. Such are the characteristics of the Colgrove arsenic."

The Bank Absense.

Prof. Dana then took up the peculiarities of the barn arsenic. "I have mounted twenty specimens of the barn arsenic for the microscope," he said. "I find that it consists in very large proportions of perfectly formed octohedron (eight-sided) crystals. With all positioned the care I have estimated their number as compared with the number of irregular fragments. The crystals are largely in excess. In some cases nine-tenths of the arsenic in the microscopic field are crystals. I state with perfect confidence that the proportion of crystals and a surface of the first microscopic field are crystals. I find that much the greater under are between a thousandth and a two-thousandth of an inch in diameter, I also find many crystals smaller than the upper limit—sometimes as large as the live-finintedful of an inch. Oceasionally insert is one as large as the interior of the collection I have found at times as many as two-three, and four of these largest crystals as an as resented to view by the microscopic field, in such a collection I have found at times as many as two-three, and four of these largest crystals as first microscopic field, but have also examined the surfaces of these crystals as an as proportion and appear brilliant. The trregular fragments sometimes make up a tenth of the objects in the interested to view by the microscopic field, but never more than a quarter. Had then, for an inchination of the court of t

4. The Colarove arean's shows a much greater proportion of the extremely minute dust fragments.

The Professor was then questioned concerning the arsenic found in the stomach. "I have prepared ten microacopic sides of the stomach arsenic," he said. "In the same method as the other slides are prepared. I mounted a sample of the barn and stomach arsenic on two slides, and then shook the arsenic on the varnish. I examined these slides at the time of mounting, but have not minutely examined them since then, and I do not base my conclusions to-day upon observations made with those two slides, because since the surface was unprotected I cannot swear that the objects there to-day are absolutely the same as when I mounted them. I mention this only because these slides appear with the others, and for the purpose of avoiding any pointless and unnecessary questions in the future. One of these slides is included in the ten slides of the stomach arsenic.

"I have compared the Colgrowe with the stomach arsenic," Prof. Dana continued, and find that, with few exceptions, the characterization is the same. I believe that the only differences observed are due to the peculiar conditions to which the stomach arsenic is said to have been exposed. I believe them to be due to the solvent action of some liquid upon the substance. The stomach arsenic piaced in my hands had a slightly rellow she color. I opened the glass tube containing it, and it emitted a slightly offensive odor. This is one difference. I believe another to be due to some chemical action. That difference is the presence in the stomach arsenic piaced in my hands had a slightly rellow sulphide of arsenic, produced by the solvent action of hydrogen-sulphide gas, which changed the arsenic when in solution. This is one difference. I believe nother to be due to some chemical action, that difference is the presence in the stomach arsenic of the axtremely minute dust-like fragments relatively as those in the stomach arsenic have a peculiar character which I have not observed m

Number 9. Number 3. M

"There are also occasionally other markings," continued Prof. Dana, "on the surface of the crystals, triangular in form, inverted to the triangular onse of the crystal itself. These appears through the microscope as triangular depressions, or hollows on the serfaces of the crystals. I find these marks in the stomach crystals." The following diagrams explain:



count them—while the number of creates on the same state its of the animals of the same state its of the same state

EXCITEMENT IN FULTON STREET.

Horses Brenking from a Car and Dashing Along a Crowded Sidewalk.

As down car 154 on the Belt line was approaching Fulton street, on the east side, at 7% o'clock last evening, an iron bar which connected the whiffletrees with the car broke while the brakes were being applied, and the horses ran on. The driver, Alexander McDonnell, held on to the reins until they broke. He was nearly pulled over the dashboard. The horses, frightened by efforts to stop them, ran across Fulton street to the south sidewalk. There were many persons in the street. A woman who was passing up from the ferry with an infant in her arms sank to the sidewalk in a fainting fit. She had been directly in their course, but had retreated to the inner edge of the sidewalk. She was restored to animation in a neighboring drug store. The horses turned down the sidewalk, meeting a stream of persons coming from the ferry. Some of these fied into the street and others flattened themselves against the closed doors of wholesale stores. As the team crossed South street, making directly loward the ferry house, the gates were closed to keep them out and to keep the passengers in. A carriage coming up South street turned the animals northward just in time for one of them to get a severe punch in the breast from the pole of a severe punch in the breast from the pole of a severe bound. The team then tore the necessary were soon afterward secured. the brakes were being applied, and the horses

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

Operations in Afghanistan. LONDON, Oct. 23 .- A despatch from Jelalabac to the facily New says that Gen. Gough, commanding the forces along the line of communications, has arrived at forces along the line of communications, has arrived as Shutargardan from Jelalabad. He met with no opposition. He will bring away all the stores, and the Kurrum Valley route will be closed for the winter.

Lespos, Oct. 24—A despatch to the Samkard from Cabul says some important papers, which are believed to implicate one of the Khans, have been discovered in apartment in the Bala Hissar. A court martial has associated to try the case.

sembled to try the case. It is runnored that thirteen Heratee regiments are advancing on Cabol.

A Lahore desnatch to the Pailly News says a reconnoissance was made on the 2 ist inst. from Gundamuck, and a large quantity of unitary stores and provisions were seized in the Suied-Seng Fort.

Russia's Affairs in the East.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- A St. Petersburg despatch says. "The estimates for the ensuing year provide for the salaries of the military Governors specially appointed last sprinz. It is evident from this that the state of siege in the disturbed districts will be maintained for another year at least."

A Vienna despatch to the Postly Sandard says: "In order to retain only a small part of Kukla, Russia has undertaken to protect Chinese merchantmen against Japanese men-of-war in any war that may break out between those two countries."

Mr. Mulhearne Abroad. London, Oct, 23 .- At a home rule meeting in Manchester, on Tuesday last, Mr. Daniel Mullicarne of Brooklyn, N. Y., said that the action of the Home Ruler: and of Mr. Parnell was as closely watched by Irishmen in America as by those in Dublic. He was sure that Mr. Parnell and the Irishmen of Great British might count on as istance from the Irishmen in America whenever it is demanded.

English Operatives Coming to America LONDON, Oct. 23 .- A number of factory operaves from the Bradford district and silk weavers from Marchesfield salled in the Spain from Queenstown to-day for New York. The operatives from the Brailroad district are accompanied by a large mill owner in the State of New York, who came over to select operatives and to buy machinery, which is also on board the Spain.

Parts, Oct. 23.-The Patrie asserts that, in

conformity with a resolution adopted by the Cabinet, the Ministers of Justice and Marine are compling statistics respecting the communities still in New Cabelonta. The lowerment intends to present the report to the Chain-sets very acon.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- A Paris despatch to the Don't Note 2332. The prosecution of M. Humbert, the amnested Communist, has made him a popular hero. He will certainly be checked a memor of the Chamber of Depuniss for one of the first vacancies in the Radical con-stituencies.

Panis, Oct. 23.—Three new decrees have been presented to President Grevy for his signature, dismissing Mayors for attending at Legitimist dinners. Fourtees of the Mayors to be discussed are from the Departments of La Vendée and Marue

English Bicycle Riders Coming. London, Oct. 23.—The English bicycle riders Recent and Stanton, will start from here on Monday, the 27th instant, to ion Terrout, the Trench champion, and Canu, the Englishman, in America.

The Man who Danced with the Queen of Greece PARIS, Oct. 23.— J. Moradith Read, United States Change d'Affaires af Athens, has been staying with M. dambetta, President of the chamber of Deputies, at his Charlesta des Cretes.

The Beath of Edison's Nephew. LONDON, Oct. 24.-T. Edison, a nephew of the LONDON celebrated inventor, has dued of consumption in Paris, where he recently arrived to superintend his uncie's patent affairs.

London, Oct. 23.—A duel has been fought in agains between a limiting and at the Zemayes and a Com-ussariat Adjutant, in which the latter was killed.

More Fighting in South Africa. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 7.—The Government have leternined to terminate the difficulty with Marcoi is storming his mountain fastness.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 23.-In Williston, Vt. this aftermoon, a tamby consisting of Lyman A. Smith, his wafe, and wife stather. Joseph B. Woods, had a quarret, in which build was sind three times, once by his wife and twice by Woods, and wounded in the wrist, lung, and abdomen. He cannot be

Lost in the Woods. RICHFORD, Vt., Oct. 23. - The 3-year-old daugh ter of a Frenchman. Mitchel Froff, was lost in the woods Thousday while gathering more with other children, and it is scayed that she has been murdered. The whole com-munity is scarching for her

The Everyhody's Main's at the Calculla, full-Range, minounced for this week, has been postposed to Nov. 2.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST JOB.

ALL THE GASLIGHT COMPANIES OF

THE CITY BOUGHT OUT. One Giant Corporation with Consumers With-

in its Power-An Advance in the Price of Gas Predicted-The Officers' Reticence, The consolidation of all of the Brooklyn ras companies into one gigantic monopoly is said, on excellent authority, to have been accomplished, and the official announcement of the fact is daily expected. It possibly may be made to-day. The scheme includes the purchase outright of the franchises and profits of the new Fulton Municipal Gaslight Company, and the combination of the Brooklyn, the Nassau, the Metropolitan, the Citizens', the People's. and the Williamsburgh Companies into one or-ganization, with a capital of several millions of dollars, a central office, and central works. There have been rumors for several days that the Fulton Company had been sold out, and that the other companies had consolidated, but every man possessing information about the subject, while admitting that there were nego-

subject. While admitting that there were negotitations pending, refused to disclose any more,
all saying that they were acting under a piedge
of secreey. A stockholder in one of the gas
companies yesterday afternoon said:
"The bargain has been consummated, and
within a few days the official announcement of
it will be made. The new organization, which
will be called the Brooklyn Gaslight Company,
will be the greatest monopoly in this country,
and it will be able to put the price of gas just
where it pleases. I consider this a greater steal
than ever was perpetrated upon the city of
Brooklyn. The Hempstead Reservoir matter
sinks into insignificance by the side of it. The
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ceed \$2.25 a thousand feet. The offices of the present companies are to be abolished where necessary, and the works abandoned where not needed. The agreement to consolidate is signed by Henry Benedict in behalf of the Fulton Company, and by Mr. Stebbins, President of the Citizens' Gaslight Company, in behalf of the Brooklyn companies.

The consolidated company is to go into operation as soon as the agreement is ratified by the stockholders. The Nassau Company gets about \$900.000 worth of the stock of the new company. The Metropolitan Company, which owes nothing, gets dollar for dollar for its stock. The other companies have their indebtedness taken into consideration in the pool. The Citizens' Company gets \$600.000 worth of stock. The Fulton Company's owners make a clean million out of the arrangement; its expenditures have not exceeded \$350.000.

Mr. James Jourdan and Ward B. Moeker, the Brooklyn stockholders, claim that they were sold out by the New York owners. Mr. William Schwarzwaelder, James N. Smith, and Mr. Davidson, the contractor of this city, are also owners in the Fulton companies patents are sold under the agreement. A call for meetings of the stockholders of the various companys is to be issued this or next week.

The Man who was Pardoned by Grant.

CRICAGO, Oct. 23.—It is reported here that ien. McDonald, famous during the Whiskey Ring trials of the last Administration, and then the warm friend of President Grant, was married to day to the "Sylph" of the despatches, the discovery of which did much to see are the conviction of McDonald, McKee, Avery, and the rest cure the conviction of McDonald, McKee, Avery, and the rest.
It is understood that this woman belied (ien McDonald liberally with homey during less trial, and after his related by the month of the month of the control of the contro

Dying After Being Stoned by Boys, Patrick Anderson, a carpenter, of 77 Bush street brooklyn, was found dead in his betty-stealay. Ellen Buckley, who lived with him, told the police that Eden Buckley, who lived with him, told the police that Anderson came home drank on Wednesday afternoon followed by a crowd of boys, who three a volley of stones and other muscles at him as he entered the door at in can struck Anderson on the loveland, cutting a different of the loveland, cutting a wide convenient of the Anderson, also said, was seried with convulsion, after Anderson, she said, was seried with convulsion, after Anderson, the found thin dead in his bed. The woman and Jaros the found that did Anderson, were arrested and held to await the result of the Corp. her's inquest.

Bethany College in Flames,

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 23.—Early this morneg Bethany College, in Bothany, was discovered to be on re. The fire originated in the east wing of the building. the flames breaking out in several places simultaneously.

Owing to the lack of territors for patting and the discountry of the case wing santaning the second balls and the valuable library of the scales, washirmed The manhalm use slightly damaged. The buildings were insured for \$20,000. her Check has been accessed for setting fire to the He confessed, and said that he had fired several

Hoping for Frost in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23.—One new case of velous tever Peter Smith hecterists, was reported to day, then death eccurred this atternion, Joseph Metzell, in Kerr avenin, two limits beyond the city limits.

See 13. The indications for front bounds are favorable.

An Abductor Sentenced. BUFFALO, Oct. 23.-Charles E. Schuyler, who, a short time age became notorious by the shelming at the daughter of Townsend Davis, nearled guilty to the large to day, and was sentenced to Auburn for seven years.

The Signal Office Prediction. Colder and clear or parily cloudy weather, with tresh and brisk northwesterly winds, and rising ba-someter.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

The Porte has pre-infected the experiation of colories. To day, and to morrow are the cast division in registeration of values. Indersey City vesterday the Jersey Brance Labored the Alaska Base Ball Club of New York 4 1-2